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CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT) AFGHANISTAN

Chairman

.. Noor A. Husain

Project Coordinators

.. Ijaz S. Gilani
Raja Ehsan Aziz
Ali Tauqeer Sheikh

Associates

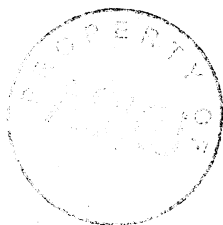
.. Najam Abbas
Naseem Rizvi

1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

AFGHANISTAN REPORT: MAY 1986



RAJA EHSAN AZIZ
ALI T. SHEIKH

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ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
AWMMR	=	Association of Wives and Mothers of Martyrs of Revolution.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper (Karmal's).
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service (Karmal's)
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration (Karmal's).
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front (Karmal's).
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
POA	=	Pioneer Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization (Karmal's).
RC	=	Revolutionary Council (Karmal's).
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan reportedly based in Iran.
WDOA	=	Women's Democratic Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization (Karmal's).
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency. (US\$ 1 =130 Afghanis un-official; 50.6 official)

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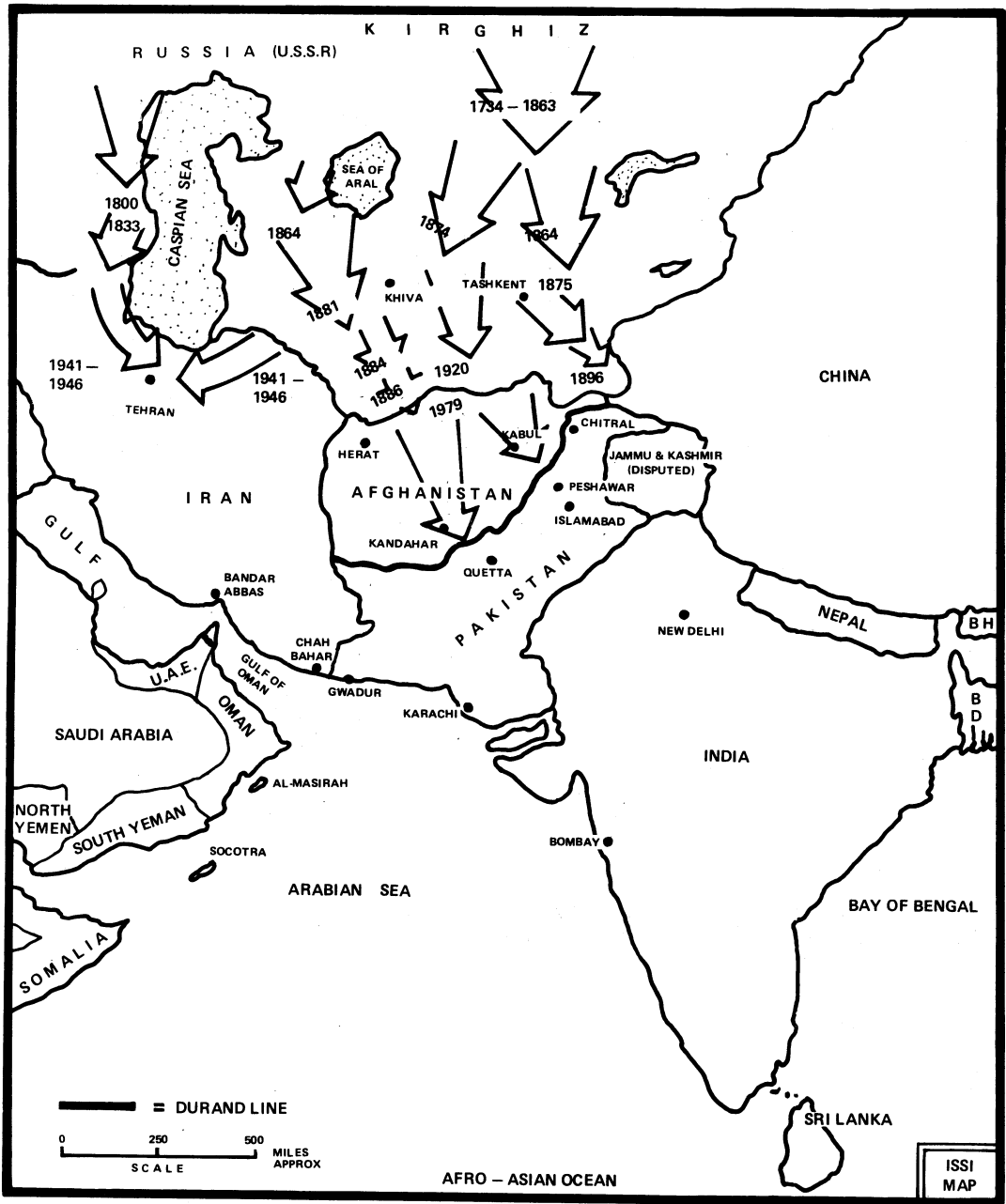
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THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



I.— THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 6)

Mujahideen sources reported 245 engagements in 23 provinces and Radio Kabul reported 11 Soviet-Kabul and 2 Mujahideen operations in 7 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan in May 1986. Mujahideen sources reported urban conflict in 10 provincial centres which include the northern cities of Kunduz and Aibak (Samangan), besides considerable activity in capital Kabul. The combat frequency monitored in May (245), although marking a decline over the previous months, continues to indicate fairly high level of conflict. Some 389 exclusively Soviet, 398 Kabul army and 757 Soviet-Kabul mixed troops, 296 Mujahideen and 958 Afghan civilians were reportedly killed during the month. Mujahideen also destroyed/damaged 12 aircraft, 11 helicopters and altogether 282 military vehicles of all types including tanks and APCs. A complete inventory of estimated losses is given in Appendices 1 and 2. The installation of Najibullah as PDPA Secretary General early May had no immediate effect on the military situation. The cycle of limited de-escalation in May was a logical sequel to rapid escalation and mounting losses in the past few months.

According to regionwise survey of the military scene (see Section 3), Mujahideen operating in southeastern Afghanistan rocketted the Qandahar air base, provincial Governor House and the main garrison. Both Kabul and Moscow media acknowledged Mujahideen missile attacks on Qandahar. Fierce engagements continued in and around Qandahar, as Soviet-Kabul forces attempted to seal off the city and undertook house-to-house searches. Many Afghan troops defected from the newly erected posts around the city. Soviet commandos participated in attacks on Mujahideen hideouts and supply routes to Qandahar. Heavy fighting was reported in Qandahar-Shindand sector. The Qandahar-Kabul communication stood disrupted in the wake of Karmal's replacement by Najib. Karmal-Najib factionalism led to armed clashes within Afghan army ranks and Soviet heli-bombing of their barracks in Qandahar.

Large Kabul army defections were reported in Zabul province. Soviet commandos massacred many civilians in Qarabagh district last March (late report). Mujahideen carried out mine blast in Ghazni city.

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of this part of the monthly report.

Nothing significant was reported in Paktika. However, the Zazi sector of Paktiya province witnessed major Soviet-Kabul offensive (see Section 2). The ICRC for the first time visited 'liberated' Afghanistan accompanying Mujahideen and met a number of Soviet and Afghan POWs in Paktiya. A locally arranged (not by ICRC) exchange of prisoners between a Mujahideen commander and a Soviet soldier took place in Zazi sector.

Radio Kabul continued to play up the April offensive in Paktiya (Zhawar) and advanced rather erratic claim of destroying 200 concrete trenches, killing 2000 and wounding 4000 "counter-revolutionaries." The objective of Zhawar fortress was said to establish "rebel government" inside Afghanistan. Moscow media projected the destruction of Zhawar in terms of "not only a military but also a great political victory." Its correspondent Andrie Zarsipen maintained that Mujahideen foothold in Khost sector was meant to occupy the whole of Paktiya province at a later stage. He described the April offensive as "first major defeat inflicted by Afghan army" in which 2400 "counter-revolutionaries" were killed and 49 munition depots occupied. The "political significance of the victory," he added, was that the "undeclared war was without any purpose." (The actual plight of Soviet-Kabul army and their short-lived occupation of 6 virtually empty caves at Zhawar are covered in April report).

In the province of Ningarhar, Mujahideen rocketted the Jalalabad air base twice (May 10 and 25-26). Several other military targets in Jalalabad area were also struck during May 25 rocketting. 200 school boys staged anti-Najib (anti-Soviet) demonstrations in Jalalabad city. 6 Kabul army officers (Parcham faction) were arrested by the Soviets for alleged collaboration with Mujahideen at Ghani Khel and Samar Khel. Soviet paratroopers massacred a number of civilians in Hissarak and Khugiani districts. Of the casualties from the Nazian offensive (see February report), bodies of 400 Russian troops were reportedly airlifted from Charsad Bistar Hospital of Kabul to USSR. Mujahideen also rocketted Asadabad, the provincial capital of Kunar, and frustrated Soviet-Kabul advance late May. Soviet forces reportedly used silencer-fitted weapons in both Ningarhar and Kunar.

Heavy fighting was reported in most of the northern provinces. Mujahideen inflicted heavy losses on Soviet forces in Kesh district of Badakhshan. On its part, Radio Kabul reported a major Soviet-Kabul military operation in Baharak district. Fierce clashes involving large casualties on both sides took place in various parts of Takhar. Soviet forces massacred civilian population and destroyed their villages in Qishlaq-Sulfa, Saqaba, Sangali and Chashmakan areas. Mujahideen

attacked core Soviet-Kabul positions in Chahi Aab, Rustaq and Yangi Qala districts. 20 Soviet-Kabul posts were struck and 8 destroyed in Yangi Qala. Mujahideen undertook several operations in Imam Sahib district of Kunduz. Heavy Soviet-Kabul retaliatory strikes caused civilian losses in Khanabad and Dashte Archi areas. Soviet forces reportedly indulged in mass-killing and looting of Afghans in Dashte Archi. Mujahideen undertook a series of ambush operations on Sher Khan Bander highway leading to Soviet Union.

Mujahideen struck the Soviet garrison at Khulm in Samangan province. Mujahideen rocketted provincial capital Aibak thrice (April 10, 25 and 27). Heavy clashes were reported in Mazar-i-Sharif and Chamtal district of Balkh. Radio Kabul also reported their own security operation in Balkh. Iran-based sources reported Mujahideen attack on Mazar-i-Sharif air base. Kabul media claimed that many "counter-revolutionaries" voluntarily surrendered to the regime in Jozjan.

Further northwest, major ambush activity and fierce fighting reportedly continued in Faryab province. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul post at Jarque-Duq copper mines and killed/captured 6 Soviet technicians. Soviet-Kabul forces were ambushed and suffered very heavy losses on Daulatabad-Ankhai road. Soviet commandos directly airlifted from USSR and Soviet-Kabul forces drawn from Mazar-i-Sharif jointly launched an offensive in Andkhai district. Ensuing clashes (May 1 to 15) involved very heavy losses on both sides. Radio Tehran reported a major massacre by Soviet forces in Urchi district. Radio Kabul reported Soviet-Kabul security operations in Andkhai and 1800 "counter-revolutionaries" joining the regime. An odd Mujahideen operation was reported in Badghis.

Soviet positions at Mir Dad in Guzara district of Herat, bordering Iran, came under a series of Mujahideen rocket attacks. Mujahideen blasted the Shindand-Torghundi oil pipeline in Gulu Gau area and struck Soviet-Kabul positions near Iranian border. Iran-based sources reported two major ambush operations by Mujahideen in Torghundi-Shindand and Farah-Shindand sectors, besides attack on Herat air base. Western sources reported Mujahideen rocketting west of Herat city. A military convoy was ambushed in Farah city. Soviet-Kabul forces from Shindand launched a major air-cum-ground sweep operation to block Mujahideen movement in Farah province.

No military activity was reported in Central Afghanistan (Hazara-jat), except for two instances. Mujahideen ground fire struck 4 helicopters and brought down the fifth near Dehrawant in southern Uruzgan (north of Qandahar). Radio Tehran reported downing of another helicopter in Bamiyan.

Mujahideen struck the Soviet embassy, Rishkor garrison and Darul Aman in a series of rocket attacks on capital Kabul and a number of bomb blasts shook the capital and disrupted its power supply (April 26-30). Soviet commando assault in Jagdalak suburb of Kabul led to heavy losses on both sides (May 2). Anti-Najib (and anti-Soviet) demonstrations by students and shootouts within official buildings led to total Soviet control of capital's security. There were reports of Soviet-Afghan army shootout in Macroriyan, the Soviet residential locality.

North of Kabul, Mujahideen attacked Soviet positions in Bagram district. Soviet aircraft dropped hundreds of toy bombs and booby traps along the Salang highway to ease the traffic, following its suspension in the wake of Mujahideen operations. Mujahideen rocketted Bagram air base, Charikar town and Qala Surkh military base in Parwan province, leading to Soviet retaliatory bombing.

The Panjsher valley in Kapisa was subjected to heavy bombing. Soviet aircraft reportedly dropped delayed-explosion bombs in the valley. Mujahideen struck Soviet garrison in Pule Alam, the provincial capital of Logar. Elsewhere in Logar, Soviet forces ambushed Mujahideen twice and Mujahideen struck several Soviet-Kabul posts. Mujahideen ambushed two supply convoys on Kabul-Ghazni route and attacked Soviet-Kabul militia in Wardak.

The latest statement released by Kabul regime's permanent mission to the UN alleged that 2700 schools, 140 hospitals, 900 co-operative farms and 130 mosques had been destroyed in Afghanistan (Radio Moscow: May 15).

Meanwhile, in his first policy statement of May 4 as the new party Secretary General, Najibullah stressed that their first and foremost duty is to strengthen the armed forces and dependence on their fighting capability to further intensify the struggle (against the resistance). "Speaking to Tass, Najib said his government was forced to divert most of its funds to the defence and had incurred a loss of 45 billion Afghanis because of "counter-revolutionary activities," i.e. the people's resistance. He also added that they were living in a "very critical situation in which 65 per cent of the 1,55,000 party members stand armed around the clock" (Radio Kabul: May 13). Since the brunt of the Afghan war is being borne by Russian forces, the Kabul claims—of whatever worth—cast a rather grim reflection on the state in which their Soviet comrades find themselves in Afghanistan.

The 'war of words' between Iran and the Soviet-Kabul side maintained a high pitch in May. The *Izvestia* charged that Iranian ground and air force had carried out 603 provocative acts against Afghanistan this year alone (Radio Moscow: May 13).

In their psywar against Pakistan, Radio Kabul and Moscow attacked the Government of Pakistan and in particularly the personality of President Zia-ul-Haq and projected the opposition forces, alleged foreign intervention in Afghanistan and incited Pakistani Tribals against governmental authority and Afghan refugees.

The Pakistan Air Force F-16 struck two Soviet-Kabul intruding aircraft, of which one fell down inside Pakistan territory near Parachinar. After initial silence, Kabul came out with its "factual position" explaining "that on May 17, 2 planes of Afghan Air Force were damaged in the course of internal operations against the "counter-revolutionary elements" (Radio Kabul: May 21).

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Zazi offensive (Paktiya province)

Within a month of the Khost/Zhawar offensive in southern Paktiya from April 2 to 23, Soviet-Kabul forces launched a similar offensive in Zazi sector, across Parachinar in Kurram Agency of Pakistan. The aim of the offensive was to destroy Mujahideen bases now in northern Paktiya, especially Al-Fatah Brigade, to choke their supply lines and to establish Soviet-Kabul supremacy on the ground in the strategic Paktiya-Logar region. The offensive was launched on May 5, four days before Ramadan (month of fasting), with intensive bombing which involved upto 168 sorties daily (8 SU-25s and SU17s and 16 helicopters bombing about 7 times a day). Simultaneously, Soviet-Kabul convoy of 300 MVs/APCs/tanks advancing from Gardez reached Nari Pass near Zazi Chawni (Soviet-Kabul garrison) on May 11 and joined in shelling the 8-10 kilometres stretch under bombardment already. During this bombing and shelling which continued till May 15, 1200 Soviet and 1800 Kabul army commandos were heli-dropped west of Mujahideen positions. A column of 75 APCs/tanks also moved north-east from Zazi Chawni to Biankhel and Sharif Qala in order to close in on the Mujahideen.

The initial Soviet-Kabul target was to wipe out Mujahideen outpost at Gulgundai, to be followed by their main assault on Al-Fatah Brigade 7 km southeast. 40 helicopters dropped additional Soviet-Kabul commando force at Azro, north of Mujahideen positions, to launch a three-pronged attack on the final target. The implementation of the plan hinged on Soviet-Kabul advance occupation of Zarghun peak, overlooking Mujahideen ground movements in the entire area and from where the attack was to be directed.

Unlike the April offensive where Soviet-Kabul occupation of

Ragbella mountain overlooking Zhawar was decisive to bring about temporary fall of Zhawar, the Mujahideen now denied Soviet and Kabul army commandos control of Zarghun peak through their own pre-emptive occupation of this almost frozen peak at the very outset of the offensive. Soviet-Kabul commandos were taken by surprise when struck by Mujahideen during their abortive landing to occupy Zarghan peak. Having denied Soviet-Kabul forces control of this pivotal position, Mujahideen launched their counter-offensive on May 18. The bewildered Soviet and Kabul forces began retreating to nearby side-valleys, such as Lakari and Khartachal. By the fall of the night, Soviet-Kabul forces had vacated over half dozen advance positions and crawled back to Zazi Chawni. On May 19, Mujahideen rocketted Zazi Chawni, now a virtually besieged Soviet-Kabul garrison.

Meanwhile, Soviet-Kabul commandos landed earlier at Azro to participate in their three-pronged assault were left behind in isolation to face the wrath of the Mujahideen. Soviet commandos attempting to climb the Zarghan peak also came under heavy Mujahideen fire from the top. Around 110 bloodstained Soviet jackets trousers, caps, blankets and other pieces of commando outfit were later found scattered around Zarghan.

Mujahideen also shot down 5 Soviet aircraft and destroyed or damaged 57 tanks/APCs during the offensive. The Soviet SU 25s and SU 17s mostly avoided low dives and dropped heavy parachute bombs, rockets and countless butterfly bombs (green plastic). Soviet-Kabul artillery also fired, for the first time in Zazi sector, several unexploded fuel bombs together with folded parachutes, which opened up right above the target and then released the large containers to fall down vertically (and explode in mid-air). Such fuel explosion bombs have already been used during the Panjsher Sixth offensive. Upon the mid-air explosion, large quantity of highly inflammable liquid spreads over a wide area and sets ablaze everything in contact. At the same time, the huge ball of fire following the explosion sucks in all the oxygen needed for breathing purposes and causes death-by-suffocation in the affected zone.

3 – PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz

Nil report from all sources.

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul post in Qila Busta area May 11. Mujahideen destroyed Soviet-Kabul communication complex 30 km from Lashkargah near Shalman.

VOA: Soviet helicopters rocketted Mujahideen supply convoy and then Soviet commandos attacked Mujahideen, destroyed a supply-laden wagon and seized another, killed 6 and wounded 4 Mujahideen late night April 24 (May 1)*.

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attack on Soviet-Kabul post in Kasay area of Spinbuldak district led to Soviet retaliatory bombing on civilians and downing of 1 helicopter April 16. Mujahideen attack on Shah Wali Kot subdistrict Headquarter led to retaliatory bombing on civilians April 20. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter near village Wat Man Manda in Spinbuldak area April 22. 3 Khad agents (disguised as Mujahideen) killed 3 Mujahideen of Qari Sahib Front in Shna Naray area of Arghistan district April 24. Fierce clashes following surprise Soviet-Kabul attack on Mujahideen resulted in 29 Mujahideen and 50 Soviet-Kabul losses in Daman subdistrict April 25. Soviet troops ambushed Mujahideen tractor (trolley) killing 3 and wounding 4 Mujahideen in Sia Sang valley of Arghandab district April 25, followed by Mujahideen counter-attack. Mujahideen destroyed 5 tanks/MVs and disrupted 'Saur' anniversary celebrations during attack on the Governor House and Qandahar garrison April 27. Soviet-Kabul forces killed 27 Mujahideen and mined their jeep in an attack near Shah Wali Kot April 27. 3 helicopters bombed Mujahideen positions at Shna Nay in Arghistan district towards Qandahar airport while Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter April 30. Mujahideen rocketted a military convoy approaching Qandahar airport May 12. Mujahideen rocketted Soviet-Kabul post outside a bank in Qandahar May 16.

VOIR: Soviet-Kabul forces bulldozed orchards and fields around Qandahar and established 37 posts, of which Mujahideen had destroyed 18 posts (May 2). Personnel of 18 out of 37 Soviet-Kabul posts had joined Mujahideen ranks (May 4). 1 Soviet helicopter gunship was shot down at Qandahar airport few days back (May 10).

VOA: Mujahideen 82mm shelling destroyed 4 APCs and 2 MVs, set ablaze several buildings and killed 19 Soviet-Kabul troops at Eidgah Gardens near the main army garrison, the venue of May Day feast in Qandahar, and Soviet-Kabul heli-bombing and artillery fire continued pounding Mujahideen positions May 1 morning (May 3). Mujahideen

*The dates given in parenthesis are of the respective broadcasts.

lost 2 trucks and 27 men and Soviet helicopters picked up 12 dead bodies alongwith their wounded following Soviet commando raid on convoy of 12 Mujahideen trucks 35km from Qandahar April 25 morning; there had been a number of Soviet ambushes armed at stopping flow of Mujahideen supplies (May 9). Serious Karmal-Najib factional fighting was reported in Qandahar since Najib takeover; 4 Soviet helicopters rocketted new military barracks for half hour and even RPG (rockets) were fired; Soviet forces arrested a number of communist officials to put down clashes; posters by both factions appeared in Qandahar; Kabul-Qandahar telex/telephone circuits were cut off (May 14). Mujahideen blew up 9 Soviet trucks (tanks) killing all aboard in a joint operation of several groups 8 km from Qandahar towards Shindand on May 14 and Soviet-Kabul-Mujahideen artillery/rocket exchange was continuing in the area every night; citing diplomatic sources, Mujahideen regularly rocketted Qandahar airport and several aircraft were damaged May 9 (May 20). A large contingent of Soviet-Kabul heli-borne commandos landed to raid Mujahideen caravan transporting arms/ammunition from Pakistan in Sera Qila area 25 km east of Qandahar early May (May 23). Mujahideen frustrated surprise Soviet-Kabul tank/APC column advance towards their positions and attempts to seal off 30km long strip from Baba Wali to Silo in Arghandab valley after 3 days fierce fighting in which 3 tanks were destroyed May 19-20 (May 26).

VOG: Citing travellers, following Najib's takeover military activities had risen. Kabul government had fully sealed Qandahar city and house-to-house searches were underway (May 12).

Radio Beijing: Mujahideen shot down an arms-laden transport helicopter with surface-to-air missiles May 23 (May 31).

Radio Kabul: 300 "misled compatriots" having left the country under venomous propaganda returned to Takhtapul area of Spinbuldak district and the youth later organized themselves into national brigade for maintenance of peace and security in their villages (May 2). Counter-revolutionaries fired ground-to-ground missiles killing a woman and child in Qandahar May 1, the city's residents later came out on the streets denouncing this "anti-Islamic" act of counter-revolutionaries and people condemned imperialist and reactionary forces infiltrating criminals into Afghanistan (May 5).

Radio Moscow: Addressing the gathering of 300 returnees in Spinbuldak district, Achakzai activist Mohammad Khan Mashoor thanked Kabul government for allowing their return (May 4). Counter-revolutionaries launched missile attack on the Hazrat Rasool Akram shrine on Qandahar city killing 2 civilians (May 7).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: 17 Kabul troops defected alongwith their weapons in Mizani district April 18-19. Mujahideen rocketted Soviet-Kabul post and inflicted heavy losses in Shah Joi town April 20. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul military camp in Sur Ghar area, followed by Soviet heli-bombing of Mujahideen positions May 5.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked/killed 21 Soviet-Kabul troops near Qalat (May 3).

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul supply convoy moving from Muqur district Headquarters to Golan (Gilan) posts March 22. Soviet-Kabul special commando force massacred 350 civilians in 4 villages of Qarabagh district late March. Mujahideen ambushed the jeep of Ghazni city's policy chief Gul Dost and captured him together with accompanying police officials April 23. Mujahideen blew up Soviet-Kabul ammunition depot at Qarabagh April 27. Mujahideen attacked Ghazni district Headquarter, destroyed 1 post and large quantity of ammunition and killed 9 militiamen April 27. Mujahideen set ablaze Soviet-Kabul food godown, destroyed 5 mortar positions and killed large number of Soviet-Kabul troops in Ghazni April 27. Mujahideen killed 10 Kabul troops, set ablaze supply depot and destroyed 2 tanks during an operation in Qarabagh town April 28. Mujahideen shot down 1 supply helicopter and damaged another while landing at Jaghori April 30.

VOIR: Mujahideen destroyed 2 tanks and killed 11 Soviet-Kabul troops in Noman area of Jaghori, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing (May 24).

Radio Kabul: Mine blast caused by counter-revolutionaries killed 4 and wounded 3 persons comprising mostly teenagers at Farshi Hotel on Al-Beruni Road in Ghazni (May 28).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 8 tanks and killed 20 Soviet-Kabul troops during attack on Katawaz district headquarter April 3. Mujahideen destroyed 27 MVs and 1 helicopter, killed 60 Soviet-Kabul troops, seized 2 anti-aircraft guns, 3 rockets and 3 Kalakovs and lost 4 men during clashes in Dabli area and Katawaz April 4 to 10. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul supply convoy, destroyed 8 tanks/MVs and killed 30 Soviet-Kabul troops during whole night fighting between Muqur and Jora area of Waza Khwa garrison April 27. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet attack in which 6 helicopters bombed the

Mujahideen and then 2 helicopters landed troops April 28.

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: On the initiative of Mujahideen side and with personal surety of local residents, Mujahideen Commander Toofan from Kapisa was simultaneously exchanged for a Soviet prisoner in Zazi area following ceasefire for 4 days around April 11. Mujahideen fire disrupted Soviet-Kabul 'Saur Revolution' celebrations and destroyed 1 anti-aircraft gun April 27. Mujahideen also struck Soviet-Kabul garrison at Gardez April 27. Mujahideen foiled Soviet-Kabul attack on their convoy proceeding from Zhawar to Bamiyan at Dobandi town and inflicted heavy casualties April 30. Mujahideen shot down 2 aircraft in the wake of bombing in Jehadwal area of Khost sector May 3. Soviet aircraft were continuously bombing border areas day-and-night since May 3. Heavy Soviet bombardment on Mujahideen routes in Zazi and Mangal areas since May 5 was still continuing on May 20. Soviet aircraft dropped bombs in Zazi area which exploded 5 to 24 hours later May 4. Mujahideen shot down 1 aircraft in Nari area May 5. Mujahideen shot down 2 aircraft dropping napalm and other bombs in Zazi area May 9. Mujahideen shot down 4-engined transport aircraft between Zazi and Spin Jamat at Lakrey May 9. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul ground columns from Gardez and Shehr-e-Nau advancing to Nari with the help of air support, destroyed 4 tanks, killed 17 Soviet troops and captured 14 Kabul troops during clashes May 10 to 15. Mujahideen shot down 2 aircraft near Charkhatal May 10. Soviet-Kabul aircraft bombed Mujahideen bases at Zazi May 13 and in Khost sector May 15. Mujahideen lost 18 men and sizeable supplies during constant Soviet-Kabul bombing of their route to Logar via Zazi May 15. Mujahideen wiped out Soviet-Kabul military camp being set at Sharif Qilai May 15. Soviet-Kabul shelling struck Teri Mangal area opposite Zazi repeatedly and following destruction of the bazar the shopkeepers and refugees fled to Parachinar May 15 night. Soviet-Kabul paratroopers landed around Zazi and Mujahideen rocketted Soviet-Kabul desert camp at village Zadran during clashes May 17 to 19. Soviet aircraft strafed Zazi sector for 8 hours May 17. Mujahideen encircled/pushed back Soviet-Kabul column and Soviet bombing on Mujahideen base badly affected civilians May 18. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul troops setting ablaze forests on Gul Gundai mountains May 18. ICRC delegation for the first time entered Afghanistan with Mujahideen and met 109 Kabul army prisoners at Zhawar May 25. Mujahideen launched a series of rocket attacks on Soviet-Kabul reinforcements in Zazi sector and destroyed 7 Soviet tanks/APCs at Kharchattal. Dead bodies of Soviet commandos killed

at Kharchattal were lifted in 5 helicopters.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul posts in Shahrarah district (May 16). Mujahideen mined 8 MVs on Ghazni-Paktiya route (May 18). Soviet-Kabul offensive in Zazi/Ali Khel sector to block Mujahideen supply routes was suddenly called off May 20 after loss of 90 men besides 100 wounded (May 21).

Radio Tehran: Over 90 Soviet-Kabul troops joined Mujahideen alongwith huge quantity of military hardware near Khost (May 1). Mujahideen shot down 1 aircraft at Chamkani (May 11). 2 aircraft were shot down and 100s of Soviet-Kabul troops killed at Zazi (May 20). Details of Soviet (Soviet-Kabul) losses in Paktiya: 200 Communist troops captured, 681 killed and 230 wounded, besides 5 helicopters and 139 tanks destroyed (May 25).

Radio Dubai: Some 3000 Soviet-Kabul troops abruptly ended 2 weeks thrust after 90 Soviet-Kabul and 40 Mujahideen losses in Zazi sector (May 23).

BBC: Kabul claimed 2000 rebels were killed and 4000 counter-revolutionaries wounded and the completely destroyed Zhawar base incorporated an ammunition factory, transport workshop, hospital and restaurant; Mujahideen put their casualties to less than 150 dead and 200 wounded (May 4). After their success last month in capturing Zhawar, Kabul troops were now trying to destroy equally enduring guerilla strongholds in Zazi area; there had been intensive day and night bombing for more than a week now and Kabul troops were setting surrounding mountain tops on fire, 100s of MVs had moved in and the whole area on Pakistan side of the frontier was increasingly becoming a non-man's land as people fled away (May 17). This time the target of government forces was a group of Mujahideen camps guarding one of the main infiltration/supply routes from Pakistan; the camps were under intensive bombing day and night for more than 1 week; every village in 45 miles stretch had been destroyed (May 17). Fierce fighting continued at Diyan Khel in the outskirts of Zazi as Mujahideen continued to attack Soviet-Kabul troops, Kabul forces were constantly bombing Mujahideen position and both side suffered heavy losses in men and material (May 23).

VOA: Afghan air raids along Pak-Afghan border killed 9 refugees; Soviet jets bombed refugee camp and Teri Mangal police post killing 9 and wounding 71 civilians April 8-9 (May 10). Pakistan border territory was under heavy attack since May 13 as Soviet-Kabul forces drove towards the border to flush out guerillas from their strongholds; people in the trading hamlet of Teri Mangal, 6 km inside Pakistan, were fleeing from their damaged houses and shops; most of the casualties were

Afghan refugees; Afghan helicopters circled overhead shining lights to help gunners target Teri Mangal Bazar and heavy arms burst caused more casualties and damage (May 15). 100s of tanks were advancing towards Zazi; 50km Mujahideen supply route from Teri Mangal to Kabul had been heavily shelled and mined; Afghan forces attacked Mujahideen inside Pakistan border with artillery and surface-to-surface missiles; Soviet aircraft dropped illumination bombs May 14 (May 16). 100s of Soviet-Kabul commandos were airlifted to attack Mujahideen bases around Zazi May 17 (May 18). 90 Soviet-Kabul troops got killed/wounded by mines, 25 Mujahideen were killed and wounded and 20 APCs destroyed in Zazi area since May 16 (May 20). Intensity of war decreased during Ramazan; however Kabul commandos and tank units were exerting heavy pressure to destroy Mujahideen bases and disrupt supply routes; large number of aircraft and helicopter gunships and transport planes came to Paktiya from Kabul; Mujahideen were unable to shoot SU 22 aircraft which came as vanguards in these operations and dropped 1000s of mines in the area (May 21). About 60 people including many Afghan refugees were killed/wounded in day and night cross-border shelling which hit 5 border villages since early May (May 21). Mujahideen were using mortar, cannons, 107mm rockets and new long range 122mm rockets against Soviet-Kabul units installing anti-infiltration centres 15km from Pakistan border (in Zazi sector); citing Kabul army defector, 1500 Soviet troops were leading the operation to secure hilltop positions to check infiltration; he saw 40 Soviet-Kabul troops killed and their bodies lifted away by helicopters during Mujahideen attack on Ali Khel garrison last week (May 23). Red Cross team met Mujahideen-held Soviet POWs during visit to a number of Afghan and Soviet prisoner camp in Afghanistan May 15 to 25; under an agreement the Soviet prisoners were being temporarily kept in Switzerland before their release (May 29).

VOG: 90 Soviet troops and some Mujahideen were killed in last few days at Zazi (May 20). Mujahideen launched counter-offensive against Soviet forces 10 km from Pakistan border May 23; Soviet forces used SU-22 fighters against Mujahideen; two-week movement of Soviet troops had been stopped (May 23).

Radio ABC: Soviet-Kabul aircraft bombed villages and Mujahideen positions along 50 km supply route for 9 days, followed by ground attack involving 100s of trucks/APCs/tanks; incendiary bombs were also dropped to set mountain peaks ablaze and to uncover Mujahideen positions (May 9).

Radio Kabul: Medals and cash prizes were awarded to officers and soldiers of 8th Border Div for displaying heroism, eliminating, counter-

revolutionaries and maintaining peace in Chamkani district (May 2). Afghan forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Abdul Ghafoor totally destroyed a big counter-revolutionary base at Zhawar; during the operation about 250 "pakka" (concrete reinforced) trenches of the "enemy" were also destroyed; ring leaders of "band of saboteurs" in Peshawar/Islamabad rushed reinforcements to Zhawar and even 200 Pakistani militiamen were also sent, yet the base couldn't be saved; "enemy" casualties reached 2000 (killed) and about 4000 were injured; "almost all" ring leaders of saboteurs in the area had been wiped out; those killed included a deputy of Jalaluddin, Maulvi Arsalan Khan, Director Security Services Khan Mohammad, ring leader of Gulbadin band Yar Mohammad and three advisors suspected to be West European nationals; Jalaluddin Haqqani was injured and his beard burnt (May 3). The objective at Zhawara fortress was to establish a "rebellion (rebel) government" in Afghanistan; centre's security was (the responsibility of) "Jamiat's Chief Hikmatyar and his colleague Jalaluddin; security forces wiped out 252 "bandits" while those arrested include Maulvi Arsalan Khan and "many doctors who are probably foreign advisors" (May 25). Afghan armed forces wiped out Zhawara stronghold of bandits including their ration stores, medical centres and munition depot set up by US, Chinese and Pakistani men (May 6). Zhawar victory was a "good example for coming Afghan generations;" they thought their bases were "invulnerable," but had been smashed into pieces (May 20).

Radio Moscow: Zhawar base had headquarters of rapid operations, radio centre and ordnance depot; the bands lost over 2000 men; population of Khost warmly welcomed Afghan servicemen who had destroyed terrorist centre of Dushman (May 2). Destruction of one of the most powerful counter-revolutionary strongholds at Zhawar was not only a military but also a great political victory; Defence Minister Nazar Mohammad said that counter-revolutionaries had sustained crushing defeat; Defence Ministry informed Izvestia correspondent in Kabul that over 2000 bandits were killed and depots of advanced foreign made weapons siezed during March operation (May 3). Soviet journalist Andrie Zarsipen reported upon return from Afghanistan recently that: Khost area was very suitable for counter-revolutionary activities in Afghanistan and where they had set up their biggest base in south-eastern Afghanistan; foundation of the base was laid by US special agencies assigned the task of occupying Khost for the enemy so that they may occupy the whole province of Paktiya if possible at a later stage; but Afghan army foil counter-revolutionary plans by inflicting first major defeat and killed 2004 counter-revolutionaries; Afghan army

surrounded the biggest counter-revolutionary base in March/April, which had underground arms depots, concrete watch towers and boundary walls and 3 defence lines built near Zhawara under the guidance of Western experts; the defence system of Zhawara included anti-aircraft guns and heavy guns and rocket launchers placed in Pakistan at 3 km distance from the enemy base; at a decisive moment a contingent of (Kabul army) paratroops was dropped behind the enemy, which created panic in the ranks of counter-revolutionaries who fled to Pakistan; but very few of them (CRs) succeeded in escaping and over 2000 enemies were killed; 49 arms depot used for launching military campaigns during the summer were occupied; the arms included anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles, mortars, Bazukas and heavy machine-guns; victory of Zhawar also had its political significance that the undeclared war was without any purpose (May 11).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: Many seriously wounded Soviet troops in Nazian offensive failed to survive and 450 dead bodies were flown from Chahar Bistar (400-beds) Hospital in Kabul to the USSR. Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter at village Nawar in Hissarak-e-Ghiljee district April 23, followed by Soviet bombing which destroyed houses and orchards and led to internal/external migration of the population. Soviet forces used silencer-fitted weapons against Mujahideen in Jigdalak area of Sarobi district April 27. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul post at Landi Khyber in Shinwar area April 27. Mujahideen rocketted Sarobi district headquarter disrupting 'Saur' anniversary celebrations April 27. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul centres in Khugiani resulting in Soviet retaliatory bombing April 27. Mujahideen killed 13 and captured 30 militiamen and seized 53 weapons during attack on a militia post in Batikot area April 27. Mujahideen groups jointly attacked Soviet-Kabul battalion at Heska Mena, heavily damaged 4 posts and destroyed 400 weapons April 27. Soviet bombing killed 18 civilians and destroyed several houses in villages Lower and Upper Biar April 27-28. Mujahideen lost 8 men during clash in Sarobi district April 28. Mujahideen blocked Jalalabad-Kabul highway and attacked Soviet-Kabul post May 1. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul ground offensives in Lalpura, Shalman and Kama Daka areas May 3. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul militia post at Kuz Kunar May 4. Mujahideen occupied Soviet-Kabul post near Torkham May 5. Mujahideen launched a series of attacks on Soviet-Kabul convoys in Sultanpura area May 11-13. Mujahideen blocked Jalalabad-Torkham highway in Ghuzgai area of Hazar Nau, searched overland traffic and captured 3 Khad agents May 19.

Soviet authorities arrested 6 Parcham officers of 71st Regiment on suspicion of collaboration with Mujahideen in Ghani Khel and Samar Khel May 23. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul posts and the district headquarter of Rudat May 23. Soviet paratroopers killed a number of civilians in Hissarak and Khugiani areas May 23. Soviet firing struck a passenger bus on Jalalabad-Torkham highway May 25. Mujahideen rocketted Jalalabad airport May 25. Mujahideen lost 3 men in an encounter in Tanga area near Torkham May 25. Mujahideen (amongst nomads) attacked Lalpura district Soviet-Kabul post located 20 km from Torkham and inflicted heavy losses April 28.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen destroyed 2 and damaged 3 helicopters during attack on Jalalabad airport May 25 (May 31). Mujahideen carried out a series of attacks on Jalalabad airport and the local Khad headquarter May 26 (May 31).

VOA: Mujahideen killed 13 Soviet troops and destroyed 4 tanks during attack on Soviet-Kabul regional operational centre near Jalalabad; Mujahideen attack on a militia post 40 km from Pakistan border killing 8 Soviet-Kabul troops (May 1). 200 school boys staged a demonstration against Najibullah in Jalalabad, while police forcibly dispersed the demonstrators and arrested the boys (May 10). Mujahideen struck Jalalabad city and airport with 25 122mm rockets having a range of 11 km, 4 km more than of 107mm rockets generally used by Mujahideen, destroying 3 tanks, 4 helicopters and Soviet-Kabul radar installation and killing 6 and wounding 11 Soviet troops May 10; Mujahideen attack on Jalalabad led to swift Soviet-Kabul retaliation and loss of 3 Mujahideen during clash at village Mari in Chaparvan area May 10 (May 12). Mujahideen long range rocket attack during the night on Soviet bases and airport of Jalalabad destroyed 3 tanks, 4 helicopters and 1 radar installation and killed 100 Soviet troops (May 13). Mujahideen fired 16 rockets on Marastoon section of Jalalabad city's western district, struck Khad headquarter and inflicted several casualties May 26; Mujahideen fired 24 rockets on Jalalabad air base, destroyed 2 and damaged 3 helicopters, set ablaze Soviet-Kabul barracks and killed 3 Soviet and 5 Kabul troops, followed by Soviet retaliatory shelling May 25 (May 31).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Kabul forces attacked Mujahideen centre and captured villages Torgat, Zaga Kund and Ganjgal Old in Ganjgal area but retreated following Mujahideen counter-attack April 22. Mujahideen killed 70 and captured 39 Kabul troops and damaged 5 tanks/MVs in a clash at Sarkani Pul April 25. Mujahideen rocket attack

on Asadabad struck the Governor House, Soviet residential area, petrol station and police post April 27. Soviet aircraft heavily bombed upper Asmar valleys killing 80 heads of livestock May 25-29. Mujahideen destroyed Asmar-Barikot road to pre-empt major Soviet-Kabul attack on Barikot, following Soviet-Kabul forward move May 25-29. Soviet-Kabul column advancing to Barikot was beaten back at Shal and Dab May 27. Soviet forces used silencer-fitted weapons during recent fighting in the province.

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Mujahideen sources: 63 Soviet troops and 6 Mujahideen got killed, 15 Russians were captured, 2 tanks destroyed and Mujahideen seized light weapons and 1 communication set during full-day engagement with Soviet forces in Keshm district April 15.

BBC: Radio Kabul gave details of a major Soviet-Kabul operation in which 278 guerillas were killed and large quantity of arms seized; during one clash near Baharak city, 76 guerillas including 2 rebel leaders were captured (May 20).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed over 200 counter-revolutionaries, arrested 78 including 2 ring leaders and seized large quantity of weapons and propaganda material in Baharak district (May 24).

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Kabul forces attacking Chashmakan, Jawazkhana and Kohistan areas on April 20 faced stiff Mujahideen resistance and during 3 days of fighting Mujahideen shot down 4 aircraft, destroyed several MVs and captured 50 Kabul militiamen. Fierce clashes were reported between Mujahideen and Soviet forces in Rustaq, Chashmakan and Kohnaba areas since March. Soviet forces launched their attack on Mujahideen and civilian positions late March and severe fighting was continuing in different parts of Takhar. In pursuit of their scorched earth policy, several villages had been razed to the ground, residents including women and children massacred, livestock killed and very large number of survivors rendered homeless and forced to leave the area. Meanwhile, Mujahideen killed 25 Soviet commandos during clash at Dasht-i-Khan. In another clash at Kohnaba, Mujahideen captured 63 Soviet-Kabul troops, 5 officers and an army doctor while 20 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed/wounded. 27 women and children were killed by heavy bombing at village Chashmakan, the village destroyed and its residents looted by Soviet-Kabul forces. 130 civilians were killed,

25 houses destroyed and 200 heads livestock eliminated at Qishlaq-Sufla. 16 civilians were killed, 18 houses destroyed and 130 heads livestock perished at Saqaba and Sangali. Mujahideen also captured Major Allah Mohammad, the general commander of Kabul regime's 'Defence of the Revolution Committee.' Mujahideen launched a three-pronged attack on Soviet-Kabul positions in Chahi Aab, Rustaq and Yangi Qala districts April 27. About 600 Mujahideen equipped with light/heavy arms including R 107mm rockets attacked 20 Soviet-Kabul post and the core area of Soviet troops in Chahi Aab. In the ensuing 24 hours fighting, 8 posts were destroyed, 28 militiamen killed and 15 wounded and 40 pieces of weapons seized. Soviet-Kabul establishments celebrating 'Saur' anniversary were rocketted and an ammunition depot destroyed. Besides, 8 Soviet officers were killed and 200 Soviet troops and 13 Mujahideen killed/wounded.

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul forces from Nehrin Div in Nawah Shakh area of Barana district, killed/wounded dozens of Soviet-Kabul troops and destroyed 5 tanks mid-March. Mujahideen badly damaged Spinzar Hamam and Haji Sarmalin posts in Imam Sahib district killing large number of Soviet troops March 20. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul search expedition twice in Khanabad subdistrict inflicting heavy losses April 5. Mujahideen ambush operation led to Soviet retaliatory raids on several villages of Khanabad and Dashti Archi districts killing 250 civilians and 150 heads livestock and destroying 20 houses. Soviet troops also looted cash, radio sets and other valuables (Another Mujahideen report claims that Soviet forces massacred 596 civilians, destroyed 437 and damaged 437 houses, burnt 1079 piles of wheat and set ablaze 187 shops in Dashti Archi area of Kunduz April 8). Mujahideen attacked Kabul troops celebrating 'Saur' day in Daz Kharid area April 26 night. Mujahideen attack on 'Saur' celebrations at Imam Sahib garrison led to Soviet-Kabul retaliatory raids in Nauabad, Qurghan Tepa and Wazai areas April 27. A series of Mujahideen attacks on Sher Khan highway led to Soviet-Kabul retaliatory strikes on villages Durman, Pishkia and Tabash April 27 to May 1. Mujahideen struck Buses, Dawarman and Murad Sheikh posts and blew up Soviet-Kabul ammunition depot. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul military convoy coming from Sher Khan Bandar river port around villages Durman and Tabash leading to retaliatory bombing May 5.

Baghlan

Nil report from all sources.

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul garrison at Kholm and blasted their ammunition depot April 9 and badly damaged the depot building and military barracks April 14. Mujahideen destroyed over 10 tanks, damaged Governor House, Khad office and a cinema building and blasted oil pipeline halting oil supply for 10 days following attack on provincial capital Aibak (Samangan) April 10. Mujahideen destroyed 4 Soviet-Kabul post at Sarqat in Aibak district April 23. Mujahideen destroyed 4 tanks and set ablaze an oil depot during rocket attack on provincial capital Aibak April 25-26. Mujahideen rocket fire disrupted Soviet-Kabul 'Saur' celebrations in Aibak garrison April 27.

VOIR: Mujahideen rocketted a military base in Aibak area (May 3).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen rocketted Soviet-Kabul residential area in Samangan May 17 (May 20).

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul search expedition at village Nausher, followed by retaliatory bombing April 20. Soviet-Kabul encirclement of Mujahideen villages in Chamtal district led to fierce clashes and losses on both sides including heavy civilian casualties May 2. Clashes were also reported in Mazar-i-Sharif (details not available).

VOIR: Mujahideen attack on Balkh (Mazar) airport inflicted heavy losses May 13 (May 25).

Radio Kabul: 30 counter-revolutionaries alongwith their ring leader were wiped out, 57 bandits arrested and large quantity of arms and ammunition seized during successful operations in Shulgargh district (May 5).

Jozjan

Radio Kabul: 35 "misled compatriots" surrendered in Jozjan and Faryab (May 2). Security forces captured 101 counter-revolutionaries and seized large quantity of arms and a number of anti-state documents in Sheberghan (May 9). A 10-member counter-revolutionaries group joined ranks of security forces recently (May 20). A group of 514 counter-revolutionaries joined ranks of security forces alongwith large quantity of weapons (May 21).

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul forces in Ghor Tepa area moving from Maimana to Daulatabad, destroyed 7 tanks/MVs, killed/wounded dozens of Soviet-Kabul troops and lost 3

men April 11-13. Mujahideen killed 44 Soviet-Kabul troops, destroyed 5 tanks and shot down 1 helicopter during fierce fighting in Darzab district April 12. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul post at Jarq-u-Duq copper mines, captured 1 and killed 5 Soviet technicians April 15. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul convoy between Daulatabad and Andkhoy, destroyed 5 tanks, seized 15 MVs, 15 weapons and 1 wireless set, killed/wounded 25 Kabul troops and lost 2 men April 16. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Kabul attack on their base in Shirin Tabagh district and inflicted heavy casualties, of which Soviet dead/wounded were transported to USSR and Kabul troops taken to Mazar hospital April 25. Soviet-Kabul ground forces from Mazar and Soviet commandos airlifted directly from USSR participated in Soviet-Kabul air-cum-ground offensive in Andkhoy district and especially village Namussa resulting in intensive fighting May 1-10 involving 110 Mujahideen, 80 civilians and 200 Soviet-Kabul casualties, destruction of 40 KVs and seizure of 4 supply-laden Soviet-Kabul trucks. Soviet-Kabul authorities were totally confined to their heavily guarded buildings and the remaining areas of Pashtun Kot, Gurziwan and Darzab districts and 4 other subdistricts were totally liberated.

Radio Tehran: Indiscriminate Soviet-Kabul firing killed 596 civilians in Urchi district and 108 houses were also destroyed by Soviet-Kabul troops (May 11).

Radio Kabul: 1800 counter-revolutionaries alongwith their ring leaders joined Soviet-Kabul ranks (May 12). Successful Soviet-Kabul security operations saved local people from subversive activities of miscreants following suppression of various counter-revolutionaries, arrests of some counter-revolutionaries and seizure of 4 rocket launchers in Anghoey (Andkhoy) district (May 21). 135 "misled compatriots" surrendered in Faryab and Jozjan (May 2).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul army centre at Ghaur Mach April 18.

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul post at Dashan April 17-18 and 27. Mujahideen launched a series of rocket attacks on Soviet base (Soviet-Kabul installations) in Mir Daud area of Guzara district April 27. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul border post at Qalai Ghazi April 29. Mujahideen blasted Torghundhi-Shindand oil

pipeline in Gulu Gau area April 27. Mujahideen captured 2 Soviet-Kabul pilots near Herat city May 5.

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul military convoy a few days ago (April 2). Mujahideen destroyed 20 tanks and inflicted heavy casualties in 2 separate attacks on Soviet-Kabul posts; Mujahideen ambushed Soviet military convoy approaching Herat city, destroyed 6 tanks and killed 30 Soviet troops (May 11). Mujahideen destroyed 14 tanks/APCs during attack on a military convoy in Herat area (May 15). Mujahideen besieged Soviet-Kabul centre in Obeh district and destroyed several posts during clashes for a number of days since May 7 (May 22).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen raided Soviet convoy entering Herat province 10 days back; Mujahideen repulsed major Soviet-Kabul air-um-ground offensive (May 6). Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul convoy coming from USSR, destroyed 20 tanks/APCs, killed 30 Soviet-Kabul troops and seized large quantity of munition (May 7). Mujahideen attacked a military convoy moving from Shindand to Farah, followed by Soviet-Kabul retaliatory shelling on civilians (May 17). Mujahideen destroyed 7 military posts, killed 30 Soviet-Kabul troops, lost 5 men, seized huge quantity of munition and liberated Bashey area of Karakh district during 8 days fighting (May 25). 1 Khad official and 20 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed in fierce battle near Herat airport (May 26).

VOA: Mujahideen destroyed 7 tanks with RPG fire, killed 10, wounded 6 and captured 4 Soviet-Kabul troops and lost 9 men during attack at Jaya and Nockra in west of Herat city (May 9).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a group of Soviet-Kabul troops in bazar area of Farah town April 24. Mujahideen struck 3 Soviet-Kabul posts during 'Saur' celebrations in Farah town April 27. Mujahideen attacked a group of 33 Fatherland Front members in Khash Rud area May 4.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen destroyed 20 tanks and inflicted heavy casualties in a series of successful operations in Farah province recently (May 13). Mujahideen killed 7 Soviet-Kabul troops in Farah city bazar and another 17 Soviet-Kabul troops during attack on Farah Governor House (May 15).

VOA: Soviet forces from Shindand launched a major sweep operation against Mujahideen positions when 500-600 troops supported by aircraft/helicopters moved out in armoured column, dividing the convoy into 5 assault groups to engage 700 Mujahideen; Soviet aim was to seal the borders and stop Mujahideen movement in 40 miles strip

from Surkhab to Chagali one week back (May 23).

Radio Kabul: 2 groups comprising 26 counter-revolutionaries surrendered to security forces in Balabaluk district (May 10).

Nimruz

See 'Provinces Bordering Pakistan' above.

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter May 14.

Uruzgan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen fired at 4 helicopters and shot down 1 helicopter near Dehrawant subdistrict headquarter May 14.

Ghor

Nil report from all sources.

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: Engagements reported in capital Kabul: A bomb blast blew up army vehicle killing 6 Soviet-Kabul troops in Pamir bus stop area April 6; Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet patrol killing 3 Russians and injuring several in city's southern outskirts on Darul Aman Road at 2.00 a.m. April 10; time bomb explosion struck Nekzad Hotel April 12; Mujahideen rocket fire struck Soviet-Kabul military positions in Pule Charkhi area April 26-28; Mujahideen struck Hazoori Chaman, Nizami Commisar, Kabul Cinema and Chakri (southeastern suburb) areas in a series of rocket attacks, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing in Chakri area April 27; Mujahideen long range rocket fire struck 'Saur' day parade site and Kabul Mandari Theatre at 9.30 a.m. April 27; Mujahideen also struck Soviet embassy, Rishkor garrison and Darul Aman April 27; Soviet-Kabul attack on Mujahideen operating in Kabul from Jawjak mountain top led to few hours encounter involving 15 Soviet-Kabul and 2 Mujahideen casualties April 29; Mujahideen destroyed 2 electric poles in Qalacha areas causing power shortage in Kabul April 30; Soviet bombing and surprise commando assault on Mujahideen position led to 4 hours fighting and 20 Mujahideen and 35 Soviet losses in Jagdalak area (Kabul suburbs) May 2; bomb blast struck Khyber Hotel May 2; following replacement of Karmal by Najibullah,

exchange of fire was reported in Government Palace, Interior Ministry and Provincial Headquarters May 3, many people had been arrested and capital's security was entirely in the hands of Soviet forces; opposing groups raised pro-Karmal and pro-Najib slogans in Zarnigar Park May 4 morning, while Soviet troops were present to prevent untoward incidents; newspapers didn't appear for 3 days and no ministers/high officials were seen in their offices; 4 Kabul army officers opened fire on Soviet embassy and were later arrested in Microriyan May 5 (certain sources reported Mahmud Baryal's involvement as well); 20 girls were injured and 200 girls/boys arrested during clashes between police and pro-Karmal students May 3-6; Kabul army garrisons in and around the capital were besieged by Soviet tanks, all government buildings stood sealed as Soviet troops guarded all entrances and shops remained closed; Karmal's portrait was removed from municipality and Soviet tanks took positions at Kabul University May 3-6; Najib's appointment on May 3 preceded rumours in Kabul of something happening and advising people to stay home and Radio Kabul aired the news of his appointment in evening broadcast; Khad agents were posted every 100 metre in Kabul; visitors from countryside were interrogated by Khad and then issued 3-days permit provided their hosts registered them with nearest police station May 3-6. A military jeep was blown in mine blast near Chahar Aasyab May 26. Several Mujahideen groups faced difficulty reaching Kabul, Kohi Safi and Paghman because of Soviet positions and mines planted along their route.

VOIR: Mujahideen rocketted Kabul airport; Mujahideen stepped up operations in Kabul city since April 27 and Premier Kishtmand's residence also came under rocket attack (May 1). Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul post at Kohi Safi (May 8).

Radio Tehran: Fierce fighting erupted resulting in 35 Soviet-Kabul and a number of Mujahideen casualties when Soviet-Kabul troops were shifting from capital Kabul to nearby village Griba (May 14). Mujahideen destroyed 6 tanks and killed 33 Soviet-Kabul personnel including 1 Soviet officer during operations in Kabul and Parwan (May 20). Mujahideen raided Soviet army position in Kabul city and inflicted heavy losses May 24 (May 25). Mujahideen killed 30 partymen (PDPA) following attack on their APCs near Kabul city May 19 (May 28).

VOA: Citing WDS, clashes were reported in Kabul, Jalalabad and Qandahar following Najib's takeover since May 4; Soviet forces intervened in Kabul city to halt Khalq-Parcham fighting within Afghan army after Najib's takeover (May 13).

Radio Kabul: Security forces wiped out a number of counter-revolutionaries, seized 28 ground-to-ground missiles, 4 heavy machine

guns and 16 anti-tank mines and destroyed 2 hedeouts and 1 ammunition depot in Shakardara valley outskirts (May 31).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 12 tanks/trucks and killed a number of Soviet troops in Bagram district April 14. Soviet bombing in which 100s of toy bombs and booby traps were dropped in the area aimed at restoring military traffic on the Salang highway, which remained suspended due to Mujahideen operations. Mujahideen killed/wounded 15 Soviet-Kabul troops in repulsing Soviet-Kabul attack at village Deh Mazar April 24. Mujahideen equipped with R 107 missiles and 82mm mortar struck Bagram base, Charikar town, Soviet army concentration at Qala Surkh and Gulbahar Textile Mill April 27. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul column near Charikar and inflicted heavy losses April 27. Mujahideen attack on Soviet base at Qala Surkh led to retaliatory bombing on civilians May 13.

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: Panjsher valley was being subjected to heavy Soviet bombing since early May; besides usual bombs, Soviet aircraft were dropping bombs timed to explode later; Soviet SU-25s and MiG 29s also dropped 1 metre long and 1 metre diametered bombs of reddish colour and shining light fins at the tail end; the dropping of these bombs reportedly accompanied a flare released from the aircraft reaching the ground and the bombs penetrated into the ground but none exploded.

VOIR: Mujahideen disguised in Kabul army uniform captured 4 Soviet troops on Salang highway last week (April 22).

Laghman

Nil report from all sources.

Logar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen killed/wounded 35 Soviet-Kabul troops and officers and destroyed several tanks/trucks during attack on Soviet-Kabul military garrison at Pule Alam April 27. Soviet forces ambushed Mujahideen convoy bound for Baghlan and killed/wounded/captured 30 Mujahideen. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul troops in Azro area, but were themselves overpowered by Soviet-Kabul forces around Doabandi May 11. Mujahideen convoy bound for Bamiyan frustrated Soviet ambush attempt last week. Mujahideen struck Soviet-Kabul posts in Sar Madari, Zaga and Hazar Nau area.

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Kabul convoy moving from Kabul to Ghazni at Dara-e-Noor, destroyed 10 tanks/APCs and 1 BM-13 unit, killed/wounded dozens of troops and seized 10 supply-laden vehicles April 10. Another Soviet-Kabul supply convoy was ambushed in same location April 19. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul convoy with guns/RPGs, destroyed 8 tanks/MVs, killed 15 Soviet troops and seized 1 piece of heavy artillery and 3 fertilizer-laden trucks April 27. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul forces (or position) in Maidan area, killed 27, wounded 10 and captured 3 militiamen and seized 1 Klashnikovs, 6 .303 rifles, 25,000 rounds ammunition and a quantity of edible oils April 28.

VOIR: In a series of operations Mujahideen destroyed 6 posts, killed/wounded 81 Soviet-Kabul troops and seized 700 Klashnikovs (May 3). Mujahideen effectively repulsed Soviet-Kabul attack in Maidan Shehr suburbs, inflicted 20 casualties and captured 2 Soviet-Kabul troops May 21 (May 27).

Radio Beijing: Mujahideen killed/wounded 33 and captured 20 Soviet-Kabul troops during attack at Netam April 28 (May 9).

4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul: Given below are the major Kabul media themes in May 1986 in descending order of recurrence:—

1. Attack on the Government of Pakistan including the personality of President Zia-ul-Haq and support to anti-government forces.
2. Inciting Pakistani Tribals against the Government of Pakistan and Afghan Mujahideen/Refugees.
3. Alleged foreign intervention in Afghanistan.
4. Inciting "oppressed" Pakhtun and Balochi against Pakistan.
5. Inciting Pakistani public opinion against Afghan refugees in the wake of recent bomb explosions.

Radio Moscow: Given below are the major Moscow media themes in May 1986 in descending order of recurrence:—

1. Alleged foreign intervention in Afghanistan.
2. Playing up Soviet-Afghan friendship (i.e. Soviet support to Kabul regime).
3. Projection of Pakistani opposition forces in their anti-government 'crusade'.
4. Inciting Pakistani Tribals against the Government of Pakistan.

5. Inciting primarily Afghan public opinion against the Mujahideen by attributing crimes to them committed inside Afghanistan.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN MAY 1986: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 389 killed and 135 wounded.

Kabul Casualties: 398 killed and 90 wounded.

Soviet-Kabul Casualties: 757 killed and 154 wounded.

Defections: 114 Kabul troops.

Captured: 405 Kabul and 20 Soviet troops, 20 Mujahideen and 20 civilians (also another 74 Soviet-Kabul troops).

Mujahideen Casualties: 296 killed and 361 wounded.

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 958 killed and 26 wounded.

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses: 12 aircraft; 11 helicopters; 96 tanks; 9 APCs; 49 tanks/APCs; 102 vehicles; 17 trucks; 3 oil tankers; 6 jeeps; 10 heavy/light machine guns; 3 rocket launchers; 2 rocket; 543 unspecified weapons; 32 Klashnikovs; 6 handgrenades; 30,000 rounds ammunition; 1 mine; 6 truck loads of arms; 6 truck loads of wheat, oil and food; 3 truck loads of fertilizer; 2 oil pipelines; 1 oil depot; 16 Kabul regime's installations; 2 wireless sets; 1 wireless station; 1 communication system; 27 security posts.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Material Losses: Unspecified goods (looted); 5 villages; 2 forests; 1 orchard; 579 houses; 1 market; 187 shops; 1079 piles of wheat; 740 heads of livestock; 10 vehicles; 2 bases; 4 different quantities of weapons.

APPENDIX — 2

**ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN MAY 1986
SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES**

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries")
Losses: 242 killed and 259 captured.

Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks: 2624 returnees.

Mujahideen Material Losses: 28 missiles; 4 heavy machine guns; 4 different quantities of arms and ammunition; 2 bases/hideouts; 1 lot of propaganda material and a number of anti-state documents; 1 ammunition depot; 16 anti-tank mines.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN MAY 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Incidents	Provincial Capital	
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		Zaranj	
	Hilmand	xx	Lashkargarh	
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Qandahar	xxx
	Zabul	xxxx	Qalat Gilzai	
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxx	Ghazni	xx
	Paktika	xxxx	Sharna	
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Gardez	x
		xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx		
		xxxxxxx		
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Jalalabad	x
Bordering Soviet Union		xxxxxxxxxxxx		
	Kunar	xxxxxxxxxxxx	Chagha Sarai	x
	Badakhshan	xx	Faizabad	
	Takhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Taloqan	
	Kunduz	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kunduz	x
	Baghlan		Baghlan	
	Samangan	xxxxxxx	Samangan	xx
	Balkh	xxxx	Mazar-i-Sharif	
	Jozjan		Shebergan	
	Faryab	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Maimana	
Bordering Iran	Badghis	x	Qala Nau	
	Herat	xxxxxxxxxxxx	Herat	v
	Farah	xxx	Farah	xx
	(Nimruz)		(Zaranj)	
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan		Bamiyan	
	Ghor		Changcharan	
	Uruzgan	x	Tarin Kot	
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxxxxxxx		xxxxxxxxxx
				xxxxxxxxxxv
				vv
	Parwan	xxxxxxxxxxxx	Charikar	xv
	Kapisa	xxx	Mahmud-i-Raqi	
	Laghman		Mehtarlam	
	Logar	xxxxxxx	Pule Alam	
	Wardak	xxxx	Kotelesro	
	TOTAL:	245 Engagements		

x = Inside city

v = Vicinity of city

APPENDIX — 4

MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KARMAL OPERATIONS IN MAY 1986 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

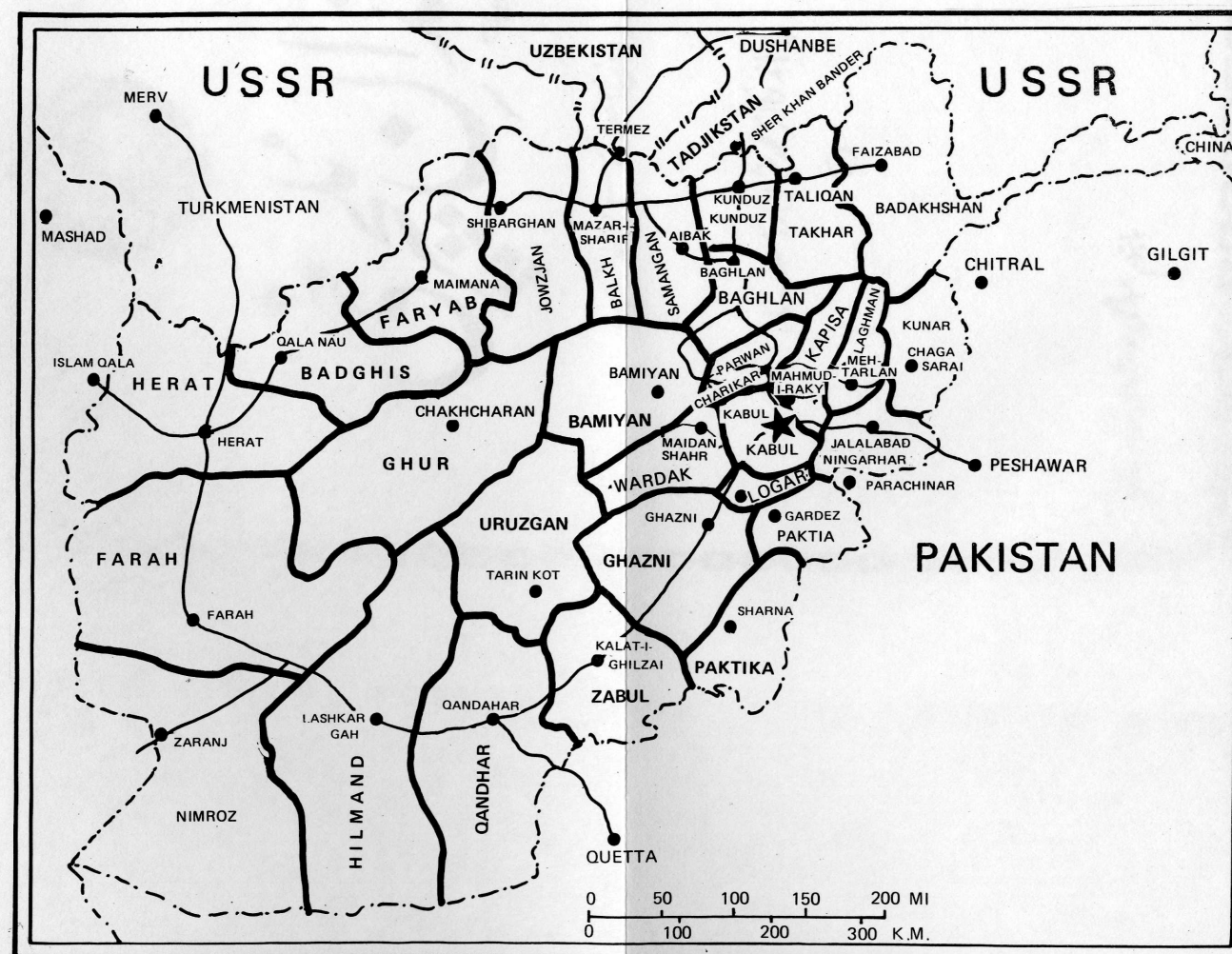
		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Karmal Operations-Air & Ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz			
	Hilmand		xx	
	Qandahar	xxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxx
	Zabul		xxx	x
	Ghazni	xxxx	xxxx	x
	Paktika	x	xx	x
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx
		xxxxxxx	x	xxxxx
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxx
			xxxx	
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar	x	xxxxxxx	xx
	Badakhshan		x	x
	Takhar	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxx
	Kunduz	xxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxx
	Baghlan			
	Samangan	x	xxxxxxx	
	Balkh	xx		xx
	Jozjan			
	Faryab	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxx
	Badghis		x	
Bordering Iran	Herat		xxxxxxxxxxx	
	Farah	xx	x	
	(Nimruz)			
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan			
	Ghor			
	Uruzgan	x		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxx
			xxxxxxxxxxxxx	
	Parwan	xx	xxxx	xxxxx
	Kapisa			xxx
	Laghman			
	Logar	x	xxxx	xx
	Wardak	xxxx		
	TOTAL:	64	119	62

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KARMAL SECURITY OPERATIONS & RETURNEES IN MAY 1986 (RADIO KABUL)

		<i>Soviet-Karmal Operations</i>	<i>Returnees</i>
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		
	Hilmand		
	Qandahar	c	R (300)
	Zabul		
	Ghazni	c	
	Paktika		
	Paktiya		
Bordering Soviet Union	Ningarhar		
	Kunar		
	Badakhshan	x	
	Takhar		
	Kunduz		
	Baghlan		
	Samangan		
	Balkh	xxx	
	Jozjan	x	RRRR (616)
	Faryab	xxx	R (1800)
Bordering Iran	Badghis		
	Herat		
	Farah		R (26)
Central Afghanistan	(Nimruz)		
	Bamiyan		
	Ghor		
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Uruzgan		
	Kabul	xxx	
	Parwan		
	Kapisa		
	Laghman		
	Logar		
	Wardak		
TOTAL:		11 Soviet-Kabul Operation (x) 2 Muj/CR Operation (c)	2742 Returnees

Map of Afghanistan



Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in 7 provinces: Qandahar, Ghazni, Badakhshan, Balkh, Jozjan, Faryab and Kabul.

II. — THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Congratulatory messages were received on Dr. Najibullah's appointment as a Secretary General of the CC of the PDPA, from the governments, personnel and parties of the following countries: Bulgaria, Cuba, DPRK, Hungary, India, Iran, Mongolia, Paksitan, Palestine, Poland, Sri Lanka, Turkey, USSR, Vietnam and Yemen.

Bulgaria

Mohammad Aziz, Minister of Light Industries and Food Stuffs heading a delegation left for Sofia on May, 4, 1986, to participate in the international fair of consumer goods (*KNT*, 5 May).

Hungary

A delegation of the Peace Solidarity and Friendship Organization of DRA headed by Abdul Rahim Hatif, Chairman of the Central Council of the NFF left Hungary on 7 May at the invitation of the Solidarity Committee of Hungary (*KNT*, 8 May).

India

Najib held an introductory meeting with the Indian Ambassador to Kabul on 19 May 1986 (Radio Kabul, 20 May).

Iran

A protest note on alleged interference and provocative activities against DRA was handed over to Iranian Charge d' Affaires in Kabul on 30 April 1986 (Radio Kabul, 30 April).

Similarly the Charge d' Affaires of the embassy of Iran was handed over a protest note over the "subversive propaganda" activities against DRA and collusion of the Iranian authorities with the Afghan counter revolutionaries as an open interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan (*KNT*, 10 May).

Mongolia

The protocol of Scientific and Cultural Co-operation for the years 1986-1990 was concluded on May 17, 1986 between DRA and Mongolian People's Republic. Based on the protocol the two sides will

cooperate in the spheres of education, art, culture, public health and mass media (*KNT*, 18 May).

Pakistan

Afghanistan has rejected Pakistan's claims that the Armed Forces of Afghanistan on April 27, 28, 29 and May 3, fired at Laqa Tiqua area of Kurram Agency and Nawa area, Mohmand Agency (Radio Kabul, 8 May).

USSR

Contracts on Economic and Technical Cooperation costing 20 million roubles from the long term credit of Soviet Union were concluded between the Soviet Union and DRA in Kabul (*KNT*, 30 April).

Soviet experts are preparing outlines of the hydel power stations in Afghanistan. These power stations will help in economic progress of the city and province of Kabul (Radio Moscow, 10 May).

On the basis of the agreement reached during the visit of S. Ali Keshtmand, in April, 1986, the Council of Ministers of the DRA has confirmed the joint measures to be taken for the implementation of the articles of the agreement dated August 27, 1985 between the governments of DRA and USSR on economic and technical cooperation. The documents call for intensified work on geology and exploration of natural gas reserves in the north of Afghanistan, during the years 1986-1990. The complex of measures to be taken in connection with the equipping of new gas deposits, renovation of gas industry, construction of gas pipeline, power transmission and power stations, motorable roads and other auxiliary projects are envisaged in the agreement (*KNT*, 18 May).

Ghulam Sarwar Manzoor Chairman of the High Court of Spiritual Figures and Clergy of the DRA visited Soviet Union in the month of May to participate in the 4th round table session on religion to be held in Moscow (*KNT*, 20 May).

Afghanistan's exports to the USSR have risen from 35% of the total in 1978 to 58% in 1986. At the same time, Kabul's imports from Moscow have risen from 28% to 59% (Smith Hampston, *Lowering the odds with Najibullah*. The Washington Times, 9 May 1986 (ed), Foreign Press Digest, Islamabad).

2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Change of Leadership

In the month of May, the most important event which took place

was the change of leadership of the Afghan Communist Party. On 4th of the May 1986, Karmal resigned from the leadership of the Afghan Communist Party. On the same date the 18th Plenum of the CC of the PDPA was held under the Chairmanship of Sultan Ali Keshtmand. The Plenum unanimously accepted Karmal's resignation and elected Dr. Najibullah as the General Secretary of the PDPA CC. At the conclusion of the 18th Plenum, Najibullah gave his first policy statement which was as following:

He said that strenuous efforts would be made by him:

- For the unity and correlation in the Party ranks as the most important duty.
- Strengthening of the Armed Forces and dependence on their fighting capability for further intensifying the struggle against the un-declared war in the country.
- Strengthening friendship with USSR to the maximum.
- Maintenance of friendly relations with all the non-aligned countries and friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries.

He also granted amnesty for those who either deserted the armed forces or kept themselves away from forced conscription. He has invited more than 4 million Afghan refugees to return home. While addressing to Kabul City Party Plenum, Najib confessed the shortages and failures of Afghan Communist Party, and laid emphasis on the reconstruction of the Party's political work.

According to the *BBC* Soviet Forces surrounded the capital and set up new security posts around key government buildings prior to the announcement that Dr. Najib had been chosen as the new leader of the Communist Party. After Najib's election as Secretary General of the Communist Party, fighting broke out in different areas of Afghanistan between the supporters of Karmal and Dr. Najibullah (*BBC*, 6 May).

It was reported by western diplomats in Kabul that newspapers were not published in the Afghan capital for five days and telex and telephone links with the outside were cut off (Voice of Germany, 6 May).

Najibullah: A Biographical Note

Najibullah was born in 1948, in Milan village some 10 km from Gardez (Paktia province). Najibullah is Pashtoon by nationality. He belongs to Ahmedzai tribe, a tribe from the tribal belt along the Pakistani borders. His father, Akhtar Mohammad served in the Royal Civil administration in Kabul and was for a time the representative of Afghan traders and also representative of the Afghan Pashtani Com-

mercial Bank in Peshawar, Pakistan, where Najib went to Primary School. He graduated from Habiba High School in 1964 and joined the medical college of Kabul University in 1963. In 1966, during the studentship Najibullah became a member of the Khalq Democratic Party two years after its creation. When the Party split into rival factions, he joined the Parcham group led by Babrak Karmal. In 1972-1973 he served as spokesman and leader of the Parchami students at the university. He obtained his doctor's degree in 1976, spending 11 years instead of the required 6 years cycle for medical studies. In 1977 he was appointed by the Central Committee of the party as member of the three-man liaison committee with Soviet Union. In the same year (1977) he became member of the CC PDPA. With the change of government in Kabul in April 1978, Parchamis were expelled from the government and were sent abroad as ambassadors. Najib became ambassador in Tehran. Four months later following his dismissal from ambassadorialship Najib fled to Prague. Following B. Karmal's take over in December 1979, Najib came to Afghanistan and was immediately appointed as the head of the State Secret Police (KHAD). During his five years work at KHAD, he visited Moscow 10 times. In 1982 Najib became a full member of the PDPA's Politburo. In late 1985 he was appointed as Secretary of the Central Committee and was replaced as the head of KHAD by Dr. Yaqubi, a member of his personal group. On May 4, 1986 in the 18th Plenum of PDPA CC he was elected as the Secretary General of the PDPA CC replacing B. Karmal. He has a military rank of Major General.

Najib Visits the Garrison

Najib visited the various sections of the Bagram air force garrison on May 17, 1986. He lauded the role of armed forces of the DRA in defending the National independence and April Revolution. He also visited on the same day the training centre and met with the soldiers, students and officers (*KNT*, 18 May).

Decree for Amnesty

In Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council has issued an act of amnesty for those, who have deserted the Army. Those who will rejoin their units within 6 months will not be punished (Radio Moscow, 30 May).

NFF

At present, the total membership of the NFF i.e., both collective and individual members reaches about 760,000. As a whole, 17 political

and social organizations have the collective membership of the front. Besides the leading activities of the NFF, the PDPA is a collective member of the front as well. Through the establishment of 29 provincial, 2 grand district, 29 city and a total 2767 residential councils, the NFF carries out its various activities all over the country (*KNT*, 18 May).

3 – ECONOMY

Housing

Housing Supply Enterprise has reportedly constructed 30 residential blocks, including 400, two, three and four rooms apartments in the area of Parwan Mena. Also the housing construction complex has built 4,000 apartments in 170 blocks in Microriyan. 15 residential blocks having 200 apartment will be constructed on an area of 60,000 square metres, this year (*KNT*, 5 May).

Agriculture

The area on which the agricultural mechanized stations and units are functioning has reportedly expanded from 12,000 hectares in 1980 to 63,000 hectares of land in 1985. The income made from their services, has also increased from Afghanis 295 million to Afghanis 4 million. According to current year plan, agricultural mechanised stations would be established in several other provinces. The area of their activities will cover about 73,000 hectares. At present five agricultural mechanised stations function in Kabul, Jauzjan, Balkh, Baghlan and Herat province (*KNT*, 8 May).

Foreign Trade

According to a report of Commerce Ministry the volume of foreign trade in last Afghan year reached 1,415 million dollars of which 848 million dollars constituted imports and 565 millions dollars exports. In 1985 the total share of the Soviet Union in exports was 67.6 per cent and in imports 61.8 per cent. The share of other socialist countries in export was 8.5 per cent and in imports 5.2 per cent. These show an increase over the year 1984 (*KNT*, 22 May).

Export

The general department of wool enterprise of Ministry of Commerce, exported over 8,000 tons of wool to the Soviet Union as per the envisaged plan, 1,600 tons of wool in excess of the plan to Czechoslovakia and 290 tons of wool to free zone (Europe) in March 1984.

85. The exports were arranged through state and private sectors (*KNT*, 19 May).

GNP

The Afghan Prime Minister, Sultan Ali Keshtmand has stated that despite the undeclared war waged against the Republic, by imperialist forces with the US as their head, the country is making economic progress. The gross national product has increased by 6.2% of the pre-revolutionary times (Radio Moscow, 17 May).

Land Reforms

An area of over 2,085,000 hectares of land have been prepared for cultivation in the spring sowing campaign this year of which 1,567,000 hectares are irrigated and the rest are non irrigated (*KNT*, 19 May).

4 – EDUCATION, YOUTH AND CULTURE

DYOA Celebrates Tenth Founding Anniversary

The DYOA celebrated its 10th founding anniversary in the month of May. To mark the occasion, all departments of the Central Committee, City Committees and provincial Committees of DYOA launched special programmes (*KNT*, 18 May).

Najib attended a meeting of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization held in connection with its 10th founding anniversary (Radio Kabul, 27 May).

Education

Some 3,000 children are selected at age of 7 to 14 for a 10 year course of instruction in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, or Cuba each year. An estimated 10,000 have completed their schooling abroad since 1980. Thousands of Soviet "advisers" permeate the civil administration as well as the military training workers on the job and creating mass organizations on the Soviet model (Smith Hempstone, *Lowering the odds with Najibullah*. The Washington Times May 9, 1986 (ed), Foreign Press Digest, Islamabad).

New Literacy Courses Started

Six literacy course were started in Parwan and Kunduz provinces, in which 144 students are enrolled. According to a spokesman of Kunduz province 484 literacy courses now exist in the province in which over 8,500 learners are enrolled. The teaching is done by 229 teachers (*KNT*, 18 May).

The Literacy Courses were established recently in Kunar, Jauzjan and Herat province (*KNT*, 24 May).

Books Translated

In 1985 the Compilation and Translation Department of the Ministry of Education compiled and translated 121 different titles of books in the Dari, Pashto, Uzbek and Turkoman language numbering 2,655,000 volumes. These books are published according to new educational programmes (*KNT*, 18 May).

5 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

Najib Meets with Tribal Chiefs

Najibullah held a meeting with the Chiefs of free tribes. The meeting was attended by the 400 Chiefs and Elders from Mohmand, Salazai, Mamund, Otman Khel, Mishwani, Afridi, Shinwar, Warakazai, Para Samkani, Tori Wazir and Masud tribes (Radio Kabul, 7 May, and *KNT*, 8 May).

Najib Meets Spiritual Leaders

Najib held a meeting with the delegation of the Supreme Council of the Afghan Islamic Affairs and Ulema and Spiritual leaders on 10 May 1986 and urged them to positively reply to the revolutionary aspirations of the people. He also assured them that all issues should be solved in accordance with the aspiration of the people, country and revolution (Radio Kabul, 11 May).

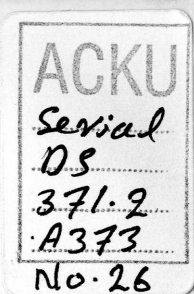
Returnees

According to a Bulgarian national and a member of the World Journalist Union, who paid a visit to Afghanistan, 120,000 Afghans have so far returned home (Radio Kabul, 28 May).

1,800 people belonging to Harkat-e-Islami, and Nijat-i-Milli have joined hands with the government in Faryab Province (Radio Kabul, 12 May).

Pakhtoon Leader Speaks

In an interview to the Central News Service Agency of India the Pakhtoon leader Khan Kabuli has said that Pakhtoon tribes are expressing their determination to defend independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan against the conspiracies of counter revolutionary bands. Pakhtoon tribes attach all hopes with Afghanistan (Radio Moscow, 7 May).



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